The Journal at Chicago

Until the adjournment of the Republican national convention, THE JOURNAL will dispatch each day a special fast newspaper train over the "Monon" route to Chicago, reaching there not later than 9 A. M. This train will not carry passengers. but is sent out for the sole purpose of placing THE JOURNAL on the streets of Chicago at an early hour. so that the thousands of Indiana people who will be there can get the news of the convention as it relates to Indiana's candidate for the presdency. It will be the fastest newspaper train ever run in the West. the schedule showing a rate of nearly fifty miles an hour.

THE JOURNAL has a large force of special correspondents on the ground, who will cover completely ALL the news features of the convention; and, while they will give fair treatment to every candidate, they will especially look after every point of interest in the contest as it affects General Harrison.

The paper will be found at all the principal hotels and news stands, and at the headquarters of the Indiana delegation at the Grand Pacific Hotel and the headquarters of the State central committee at the Palmer House. Our special carthe streets

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt Telephone Calls.

Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and

THE Chicago Inter Ocean has lost its temper. This is a sign of weakness, just at this

AFTER having been "worked on" for a week the delegates will now have a chance to do some work themselves.

WITH this week Chicago can take its last look at a Republican convention. The next one will seek other quarters.

IT would be a political blunder amounting to a crime to stake the fortunes of the Repub lican party on carrying New York this year,

PERHAPS Chicago will get another Republican national convention on the assurance that the local press has no candidate. Per-

THE nomination of a New York man for President would be throwing away a certainty for an uncertainty. Indiana is the key to the

THE impression is getting abroad that he should be called "Benjamin, the beloved son," rather than "a favorite son," as other candi-

THE great truth has at last dawned upon all but a few deluded Chicagoans that Indianians know what they want better than any outsid ers can tell them.

AN Iowa delegate says: "If Iowa were a doubtful State. I think there would be no question of Allison's success." Iowa is not a doubtful State, but Indiana is.

Harrison for second place will not be entertained by the Indiana delegation. The Indisapa Republicans know what they want.

TEE Journal does not encourage betting, but is Myee to say that any man who wants to make a perfectly safe wager can bet that the next Republican convention will not be held In Chicago.

THE Democratic press has abandoned the idea of nominating Gresham at Chicago, and is now laboring with equal earnestness for Blaine. The Democratic press, however, has no votes in the convention.

BENJAMIN HARRISON looms large upon the political horizon. The various editors who, but a short time ago, were airily waving him to one side / as an unimportant quantity, are hastily revising their opinions.

THE Republican nomines for President this year should be a Western man, and the Western and Northwestern States can have it so If they will. There ought to be local and sectional pride enough among them to make at so. They will have to elect the candidate is elected, and they should name the

toral votes, of which 62 were from Eastern States, including Pennsylvania, and 120 were from States west of Pennsylvania. All the States that voted for Mr. Blaine four years ago will vote for the Republican candidate this year, and if the scale is turned it will probably be by the addition of Indiana, which will swell the proportion of Western votes. The fact is, the great strength of the Republican party, and the bulk of its voters, are in the States West of Pennsylvania, and they ought to control the nominations. It is time for the "rowdy West" to assert its | Prohibitionist.

HARRISON A NECESSITY

If New York were considered a sure Repub-

lican State, or if by the nomination of some

New York man the Republicans could certainly carry it. Indiana might appear to be considerably less important as a political factor in the next presidential election. But facts are facts, and things must be taken as they are and not as we would like to have them. And it is a fact that must be conseded that New York is not at all certain for the Republicans, whoever may be the nominee. Hence, it behooves the convention to recognize existing and important facts in making the nomination, for to disregard them is supreme folly. And one existing and important fact is that Indiana, with New York conceded to be uncertain, is "the one thing needful" to carry the next presidential election. Practical politics must concede the solid South to the Democracy, and the solid North to the Republicans, leaving Indiana. Connecticut and New Jersey as the debatable ground. If we carry Connecticut and New Jersey and lose Indiana we lose the presriers will also have them on sale on | idency, but if we carry Indiana and either Connecticut or New Jersey we gain it Hence, in any way we may look at it, taking into consideration facts as they really are, the vote of Indiana is vital to Republican success. All this being conceded, as it virtually is by the Republican convention, or the delegates composing it, how foolish and dangerous it is to abandon the field of practical politics to run after a phantom or to leave a certainty and to take chances on an uncentainty. Conceded a fair vote and an honest count, and the absence of any Louisiana or Sim Cov methods. General Harrison can as certainly carry Indiana for the presidential ticket as it is certain that Sherman can carry Ohio. This cannot be predicated of any other man whom the convention may nominate. It is possible that any other man as the nominee of the party can carry Indiana, but shall the convention abandon the field of certainties, and risk the weal of the Republican party upon the lottery of possibilities? To do so would be to make the election a great wheel of fortune, a gambling upon mere possibilities and, in the end, the loss of the presi-

ry more votes in Indiana than any other man. There are many reasons why, and to enumerate all of them would be an act of supereroga tion. One good reason for anything is enough. In the first place General Harrison is the most conspicuous Indiana Republican leader since the death of Morton. He is the ablest, the safest and the strongest Republican in Indiana. He is in entire harmony with the principles and spirit of the party. He represents in his person, in his public and private life, and in his great abilities the highest aims and possibilities of the party. He has always of generations yet to come .- JAMES G. BLAINE. been in the thick of the battle; he has been the acknowledged leader of the Republican hosts since the death of Morton; he has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. With a public life as spotless as the snow, with all his public acts open to the world, with a private life clean and pure, and a public one without stain or tarnish, he stands preeminently the leader and the idol of the Indiana Republicans, and the peer of any man in the Nation. There is nothing in his private life, in his military career, or in his public acts that his enemies can attack. He stands invulnerable in the presence of his foes. How can it be said that any man within or outside of Indiana who never fought any fights for the party, who never led the hosts in battle, who never bore the heat and burden of the day with the Hoosiers, can inspire the party in Indiana like Harrison? Give the Indiana Republicans Harrison for the presidency and they will give the electoral votes of Indiana to the Republican nominees, and a Republican President to the Nation.

It may be asked why can Gen. Harrison car-

GENERAL HARRISON AND PROHIBITION. A story has been started in Chicago to the effect that General Harrison is in favor of prohibition. This is a lie. General Harrison is a Republican. On the temperance question, as on all others, he stands with the Repr blican party. Though a practical temperance man, General Harrison is not a prohibition ist. In a speech delivered at Danville, Ind., Nov. 26, 1887, he said: "We said in our State platform that we were in favor of clothing local communities with power to act upon this question. There I stand, for one, to-day. THE overtures from New York suggesting | do not believe in State prohibition as the best method of dealing with this question." Nothing could be more explicit than that.

The Republican party in Indiana is committed by its platform and pledges to the poliev of high taxation and local control as the best means of dealing with the liquor question, and General Harrison stands with the party. For the rest, he is in favor of every community enforcing such laws as it has until it can get better. On this point he said in the Danville speech:

"My countrymen, I believe that the question of enforcing the laws is assuming an importance now that it has never had before in our country. We have been careless, thoughtless, as we saw violations of law going on from day to day, but the Nation has been startled into a realization of the fact that its only safety, the only anchor it has out on the side of social order and domestic peace is the enforcement of the law. What was it that culminated at Chicago, less than two years ago, on that day when the guardians of the law were butchered! Where did this red flower find its seed? It was, as I believe, in that defiant, persistent violation of law upon which we have so long looked indifferently. The Nation is waking up. My first proposition on the temperance question is that so long as the law is as it is, whether you like it or I like it, we shall still stand together, and

declare that the law shall be enforced." The necessity of obedience to law as the

underlying principle of good citizenship could not be more strongly or better stated. Then, referring to a favorite battle-cry of the Prohibitionists, General Harrison confessed that, 'in common with the great body of Republicans, who, full of pride in the old party, believe that it has, under God, wrought out the best things that were ever achieved by any political organization, and who believe that it has in it yet high capacities, he did not feel very amiably disposed when anybody said, 'smash the Republican party.' " Gen. Harrison is too good a Republican to be a

GEN. HARRISON AND DAKOTA.

If the people of Dakota have not a very warm side for General Harrison they ought to have. As a member of the United States Senate he was the most earnest and powerful advocate of the admission of Dakota there was in the body, and it was through no fault of his that his efforts failed. Very early in his senatorial career he became interested in the cause of Dakots, and continued so to the end. His arguments in favor of the admission of the Territory were pressed with unanswerable logic, and supported by a mass of facts that showed complete mastery of the subject in all its phases, national as well as local, but it was labor lost. Senatorial politics would not admit of justice being done to Dakota. In speech delivered a few months ago, General Harrison referred to the subject as follows:

"Up here in the Northwest is a fair Territory, enormous in extent, the one-half of it applying for admission to the Union as a State, more than twice as large as the State Indiana, having a population of nearly a half million of souls at this time, kept out of the union of States; was kept out in 1884, will be kept out and not allowed to cast an electoral vote in 1888. Why? Simply because a maority of the people in that Territory are Republicans. That and nothing more. For the phole period of my term in the Senate as member of the committee on Territories fought with such ability as I could. I pleaded with such power as I could with these Democratic Southern Senators and members to allow these free people of Dakota the common rights of American citizenship. In 1884 to placate, if I could, their opposition to the admission of that State, I put a clause in the bill that the constitutional convention should not assemble until after the presidential election that year. But now four years more have gone around; again a President is to be elected, and still that young State, peopled with the hest blood of all the States, full of the veterans of the late war, loyal to the government and the Constitution, ready to share the perils and burdens of our national life, is being, will be, kept out of the Union, will be denied any right to cast an electoral vote for President by the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, solely because a majority of her people hold the political sentiments which we hold. Ah, gentlemen, a Democrat who in Congress had urged divers other reasons why Dakota ought not to be admitted, gave to me the true one when he said, 'Now, Harrison, you don't think we are such -- fools as to let that Republican State into the Union?' Who are these men who thus stand and bar the way of that free young State when she asks that her star may be put upon this field of blue? They are the men who sought to tear every star from that azure field. They are the men who attempted to fight their States out of the Union. Having been restored by law to equal influence, and having clothed themselves with added power, stolen from the colored voters of their States, they now use that influence to bar out a State full of the Union veterans of the late war, simply because they mean. at all hazards, by all methods, however unfair, to maintain the control they have se-

cured in national affairs."

INDIANA'S CHOICE. General Harrison is a representative Repub lican of the best type. He is a Republican from principle, and not from interest. His political convictions are conscientious convictions, and his Republicanism is the kind that means something. In a speech delivered last year, during a time of no political excitement,

"I am one of those who believe that to fight without a cause is not a noble thing; that fighting and conquest become noble as they are done in behalf of a cause that kindles the high impulses of the human heart and demands the allegiance of the enlightened conscience. I believe the Republican party in Indiana and in the Nation stand to-day for such issues. No man was the architect of the Republican party. You may call the roll of lose who sat in the first convention and de fined its principles, but I beg you to remember that every one of them was a delegate; and I beg you further to remember that those principles of liberty which were announced n our first platform were written in the hearts of the people before they were written

These expressions are characteristic of the man. Being that kind of a Republican he has never faltered in his devotion to the principles of the party, nor failed to give his best efforts for its success. He has never sulked. He has always been known as a worker for the party, never as a kicker. He has never tried to push himself to the front, but has often been brought there by the call of the party or the necessities of the situation. He has never withheld his efforts for party success, but has given them promptly, cheerfully, ungrudgingly and unstintedly, when he had no expectation of profiting personally the result as well as when the was otherwise. He has never sought office or honor at the hands of the party. They have sought him. He is a political leader, not a political boss. His popularity in this State is the slow growth of years, the natural result of his superior ability, his high character, his spotless record and his splendid services to the party. It is not artificial, it is not manufactured, it is not sporadic. It is genuine, sincere and universal. He has fairly earned the enthusiastic admiration and support of Indiana Republicans, and he has them in the fullest and largest degree. He is their first choice for President, and they have no other and will have no other if they can help it. They urge his nomination both for what he is and for what he can do-because he is the peer of any Republican in the Nation, and because he can carry this doubtful State.

FRIENDS of Sherman, Alger, Allison, Depew and Harrison all complaint bitterly of the out rageous treatment accorded their respective candidates by the Republican papers of Chi cago. Gresham boomers still claim that their candidate's vote will steadily increase after the first ballot, but as the accessions ca nardly come from among the angry supporters is where they are to come from.

THE Chicago correspondent of the New York Post, in speaking of the possibility of Blaine's nomination, says: "The independ ents would again oppose him from the pride of consistency." Either this was a slip of the

tongue or the correspondent is deplorably igporant of the claim that mugwumps act solely from principle. As for consistency everybody who has observed their course in clinging to Cleveland, notwithstanding his disregard of the civil-service law, knows they have

VARIOUS mugwump organs which were so glibly asserting, a few weeks ago, that the Indians delegation meant to transfer its allegiance to Chicago's favorite after a complimentary vote to Harrison, have had an access of information. They resent the discovery, but are forced to admit that Indiana is solid for Harrison. Their reputations for knowing it all would be in a less battered condition had they taken their cue concerning Indiana from the Indiana press.

THE cry is the stine everywhere. Mr. Depew's faithful organ, the New York Mail and Express, complains of the unfairness of the Chicago press and of its misrepresentations of their candidate. Those papers will have a vast deal of explaining to do when the convention is over, with very little probability that the apologies will be accepted.

THE Gresham boomers ought to open just one more registration book at their headquarters. They should then ask all those persons who are working for their favorite, but mean to vote for Cleveland to enter their names. The length of that list would probably be a surprise to the innocent and unsophisticated managers themselves

Nor satisfied with maligning Harrison himself, the Chicago Gresham organs are now indulging in awful and mysterious threats against Harrison's friends. The fitful and futile kicks of the expiring Chicago boom excite pity in the minds of the multitudes who are there to witness them.

IT is understood that Chicago editors are not pleased with the news they find in the Indianapolis Journal these bright mornings. It differs materially from the statements contained in their own papers, but has the advantage, to unprejudiced persons, of being the truth.

WHAT does Delegate Husted, of New York, mean by saving that we cannot win without New York? We can win with Indiana and New Jersey, or with Indiana and Connecticut, and either of these combinations is much more reliable than New York.

If the Western Associated Press agent, who sent out that dispatch saying that the Connecticut delegation was for any other man than Gresham, can be reached by the manager of the Chicago end of the service he will probably be disciplined.

Col. R. W. THOMPSON was very appropriately elected chairman of the Indiana delegation at Chicago, and the ringing voice that swaved multitudes for the Harrison of 1840 will announce Indiana's solid vote for the Harrison of 1888.

THE Northern Indiana Editorial Association will hold its twenty-fifth annual convention at Goshen on June 28 and 29. The proceedings as outlined by the programme promise to be of much interest and entertainment to those in attendance, the gentlemen assigned to the discussion of the various subjects being well qualified for the duty. Papers will be read as follows:

"The Newspaper of the Day," Hon. J. B. Stell. South Bend Tribune: "Our Dead," poem, by J. B. Prickett. Albion New Era; "History of Journalism of Northern Indiana," Gen. Reub. Williams, Warsaw Indianian Republican: "Business iams, Warsaw Indianian Republican: "Business Methods in the Management of the Newspaper," Chas. S. Haas, Wabash Flain Dealer; "The Country Daily," H. H. Francis, Michigan City Dispatch; "What May Be Dine to Advance the Interests of the Weekly Press," Dr. J. H. Rerick, Lagrange Standard; "The Relation of the Politician to the Press," Major Bitters, Rochester Republican; "How to Maintan and Extend the Circulation of a Paper." J. C. Hewitt, Lagrange Register; "The Moral Tone of the Press," J. W. Baker, Columnia City Commercial. Baker, Columbia City Commercial.

THE scientife persons who are explaining that it is the humidity of the atmosphere which makes the heat so oppressive would be talking more to the purpose if they would tell a suffering public how to keep cool.

POLITICAL NOTES.

San Jose Mercury: Any one of half a dozen vailable men will be acceptable to the Republican party of California New York Graphic Judge Greeham's friends were much too previous, and as a result they will be later than a postseript Ex-GOVERNOR OSBORNE, of the Kansas delegation, said to a Kansas City interviewer: "What we are after is a ticket to wip, and to that end we may go is the delegates from New York and

MINNEAPOLIS Tribune: The Democrats cannot win without New York. The Republicans can win without Indians if they will stake all their changes on New York. They are not likely to dothat. Hence the necessity of nomipating a ticket that will carry Indiana.

Kansas City Journal: Judge Gresham has held the exclusive, arrogant, and we may say unfair support of the Chicago papers. They seem determined to reward the party for holding the convention at Chicago by attempting to dictate the nominee for President.

UNDERWOOD, the Washington correspondent who represents the Boston Advertiser at Chicago and is himself a Gresham follower, is constrained tusay, in a dispatch to that paper, that 'the more men who come in the more it becomes apparent shat if the Gresham movement falls in two more days as it has in the past two, Harrison will have a great lead." ..

Boston Herald Special: Gresham will look as onesome after the convention adjourns as Bristow didistre the Republican convention in 1876. The Gresham crowd of Republicans here in Chicago are, in fact, mugwumps in all but the name and a good many of them are going to vote for Cleveland and Thurman after the convention has trampled on their favorite. Bostos Journal: There are very strong rea-

sons for hominating an Indiana candidate, and that State might well be proud to have either Mr. Hagison or Judge Gresham on the ticket. We hate not seen any developments in the two candidaties which would make an agreement impossible but the Harrison movement is marked by sincerity and enthusiasm, and those engaged in it will not easily be discouraged.

MINNEAPOLIS Tribune special: The Hoosier statesman, Harrison, has the best organization. His boom is managed on the theory that the Republicans have 182 electoral votes sure and peed nineteen more. Then they hang up Harrison's picture and say: "There are fifteen of them. Put Phelps on the ticket with him sud you have the rest. What more do you want?" Boston Journal: The eleventh hour candidacy of Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, wears, to our thinking, a bad look for Mr. Sherman. It has of course no element of seriousness about it, so far as Fitler is concerned, but it seems have been hit upon as an ingenious expedient to prevent the concentration of the Pennsylvania delegation upon Mr. Sherman. It serves to hold the delegation together in a merely compli-mentary candidacy, which can be dropped at any moment when the situation requires.

SPECIAL to Pittsburg Dispatch: In the presence of this evidently tremendous sentiment for Blaine, many keen politicians who are not at all

fidently that he will not be nominated; the con vention will respect what is evidently his sincere wish, and take another candidate, but abandoning Blaine, they also abandon New York, and indulge in the feat of coustructing depublican victory without the assistance of the mpire State. Colonel Thomas M. Bayne one of these. He thinks to take Harrison, of Indiana, and Phelps, of New Jersey, these doubtful States would be won, and that New York

might possibly be won also. A PHILADELPHIA News correspondent had the following conversation with Charles Emery Smith, of the Press, on his way to Chicago: "Whom are you for?" I asked. "For the candidate of the convention." "Which you hope will be James G. Blainel" "No. air," he answered emphatically. "Mr. Blaine is no longer a possibility; he is an impossibility. His name will not be presented to the convention. He is no more likely to be nominated than you or "Then whom are you for?" "That is a question I am not prepared to answer. Just at present I am for Edwin H. Fitler." "I may add," says the correspondent, "that I come on to Chicago with Mr. Smith, and he told me he had two letters in his pocket from Blaine which would take him out of the race if nominated, and if necessary he

would read them to the convention." SPECIAL in Philadelphia Press: While the local noise about Gresham is kept up and the ourse of the local Republican papers in distorting the news is meeting with everybody's cordial condemnation, none know better than the nside Greeham managers that their candidate is substantially out of the race. Few of the promises made for him outside of Illinois have been realized. The thrifty Chicago politicians who have been using Gresham's name are practically through with it. They will get under cover where they can and as soon as they can. If they are not traded with it will be because they have nothing to trade, for it is well known that, while the Illinois delegation will vote nearly solid for Gresham, only a very small part of it could be handled by Gresham's man-

agers for anybody else. SNUFF, SNEEZE, WIPE Snuff, brothers, snuff with care! Snuft in the presence of the free-tradaire, A Cleveland snuff for the reformaire, A Thurman snuff for the big bol-taire. A Mil s bill snuff for th' interpretaire, Snuff, brothers, snuff with care! Snuff in the presence of the free-tradaire

Sneeze, brothers, sneeze with care! Sneeze in the presence of the free tradaire, A mugwump sneeze for the great Grovaire, A Democrat sneeze for the office seekaire, A third-party sneeze for the rum sellaire, Sneeze, brothers, sneeze with care! Sneeze in the presence of the free-tradaire

Wipe, brothers, wipe with care! Wipe in the presence of the free-tradaire, A Cleveland wipe with the message rare, A Thurman wipe with the bandanaire, A Bill Scott wipe with the big dollaire, Wipe, brothers, wipe with care! Wipe in the presence of the free-tradaire.

-Sprinfield Union.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. SIR MORELL MACKENZIE is afflicted with asthma, and smokes stramonium cigarettes to

obtain relief therefrom. THE Grand Duke Alexis, brother of the Czar. s said to be able to drink more champagne than any other European prince, even in Russia. CITIZEN LISBONNE, the Communist leader, is short, stout, swarthy and long-haired. Laziness. uncleanliness and proneness to inveigh against all who are industrious and well-to-do are his

most important characteristics. STORIES, "hitherto unpublished," by the late Louisa M. Alcott, are beginning to appear. But did not Miss Alcott's will direct that all her unpublished manuscripts be burned?

A HIGH gastronomic authority insists upon variety in food, in the interests of health, and adds that a light breakfast, a still lighter lunch and a wholesome substantial dinner at 6 o'clock is a health rule for hot weather. The safest way is to try this, however, before determining upon

A POTATO bug harvester has been invented in Canada. It is a wheelbarrow with fans, one on each side, which are set in motion by pushing the barrow along and which sweep the creatures between a pair of crushing rolls. Now that the seventeen-year locusts are coming into fashion the machine might have its usefulness extended.

FREDERICK CHARLES, of Prussia, known as "the Red Prince," died just three years ago last Friday. He was a first cousin of the late Emperor. It was a curious coincidence which brought the deaths of these men on the same day of the month and of the week. June 15 will hold an important place in German history. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, referring to a recent magazine article by Robert Louis Stevenson, speaks of Bracebridge Hemmyng as creature of the writer's imagination. Probably Mr. Stoddard never heard of the "Jack Harkaway" stories-they are not "literature," don't you know! But the "Harkaway" tales bad a great run in this country some years ago. They were written by an Englishman named Bracebridge Hemmyng, who was a most charming man personally. Mr. Stevenson no more cre-ated Hemmyng in his mind than he did Sylvanus Cobb, who is mentioned in the article reviewed

THE well-known Viennese authority on chil dren's diseases. Professor Politzer, died recently at the age of seventy-two. In 1850 he undertook the management; of the first public institution in Austria for the exclusive treatment of children, and he retained this position, which offered no pecuniary renumeration, until 1882. The journal devoted to the treatment children's diseases, which Dr. Politzer founded in 1853, in conjunction with other specialists, retains the first rank at the present day. From 1875 he held a chair in the University of Vienna.

THE hot June sun comes pouring down, The grass is burned from green to brown, Man seeks the shade. And, disregarding the doctor's rules
Against cold draughts, his throat he cools
With lemonade.

And so we know 'tis leafy June, 'When fields and flowers are all in tune." And days are "rare."

The poet says; although they're not.

They're quite well-done and sizzling hot—
Poets don't care.

—Somerville Journal.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

IT is probably the fact that Mr. Blaine has not written a third letter. The affirmative made by two negatives would be destroyed by a third

negative. - Chicago Herald. THE editorials in Harper's Weekly seem to indicate that the Eastern mugwumps will again support President Cleveland, no matter who the Republicans nominate.—Chicago Herald. WHERE is all that enthusiasm which Thur-

man's nomination was to awaken in Ohiof Not

even a pop-gun has been fired in all northwestern Ohio over the ticket made at St. Louis. It is cold potatoes and no seasoning. - Toledo Com-THE imperative need is for the man whose candidacy will most likely avert the revival of State supremacy dogmas, the packing of the Supreme Court and the domination of the coun-

try by the solid South and the low wards of New York city. - Chicago Tribune. Ir we should refer to the Cleveland administration as "a ranting, roaring farce of ignorance and bombast" our Democratic cotemporaries would feel very much offended; and yet that is precisely what Col. Henry Watterson said about t a few months ago .- St. Louis Globe Demo-

ANALYZING the Democratic platform, Henry George's Standard says the party has declared itself opposed to protection, because protection taxes the whole people to give to a favored few the advantages of monoply. In assuming this position, he adds, the Democracy entitles itself to the support of the workingmen. -St. Louis

AFTER a diligent hunt, lasting ten days, a lo-cality has at last been discovered where there is some Democratic enthusiasm. It is in Warren county, New Jersey. There is a report that a ratification meeting will actually be held. Considering the fact that the news of the nominaion has probably reached Warren county within the last two days, this is very prompt. - New York Mail and Express.

FROM being the most completely dead and depised politician in the land six years ago, he Thos. C. Platt) has since come to control a reat party in the Empire State of the Union. and to be generally recognized as second in importance to no man in political life. What Conkling could not do Platt has triumphantly

WITH New York added to the Republican column the Republicum party can lose twenty-sevon electoral votes from among the States commonly called safely Republican, and still elect.

New York is an empire within herself; play with the figures as we choose, it still remains the fact that New York has determined two successive presidential elections, and is likely to determine the third in 1888.—Albany Express.

I said it looked very much like Harrison, and if he was nominated I thought there was no doubt he would carry Indiann. "Between you and me," said my friend confidentially. "I think so determine the third in 1888.—Albany Express.

WHY THEY FAVOR HARRISON

Harrison the Unquestioned Leader. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. I clip the following from the St. Louis Globe-

Democrat of June 17: George Ingress, of Greeness'le, Ind., who arrived o-day, said to a Globe-Democrat reporter "I have lived in Indiana all my life, and have ben actively engrged in the newspaper bearess for many years. The true status of allairs in the Hoosier Sate, as 16 gards the Republican presidential nominaton, is that the prople of the State are for Gresham aid the na chine politicians for Harrison. All attemnts of the Harrison men to diaguise this fact must nil, for the feeling is too strong to express. Harrison will be given a complimentary vote on the first sellot, an the delegation may stick to him for two pallets, but not longer, and then will go to Gresham Harrison has no chance to secure the nomination, aid the me

who are shouting for him know it." I have lived in this city nearly twinty-fiv years, have never seen nor heard of the ma before. What he is reported to say is a false se his name is a fraud.

From the organization of the Republicannarty to the present I have been an advocate of 1 principles, rejoiced in its victories and saddned by its defeat. In every campaign, State and national. I have felt an interest in every mivement, with a fair opportunity to know the pen eral sentiment and drift of opinion among le publicans, and at no time in the history of party has there been such unanimity of sentiment in Indiana as to wo should be the standard-bearer of party as there is to-day, and as was expressed county and State conventions for General Harison. No delegate could have been elected in ary district in the State with an avowed purpose in suspicion of favoring anyone else. And whilst it is true that the Republicans of Indiana to-div have but one candidate for President-and that is General Harrison-it is not from State prile that his name is presented. Imaginary Stae lines are not equal to the devotion of Indiana Republicans to principle. Had the Plumed Knight withheld his Florence and Paris lettes, Indiana Republicans would have rated the flag of Blaine and protection and carried it to victory; but as friends of be grandest of grand men we could not charge our leader with deception, and accepted his declira-tion in good faith. General Harrison possesses every essential qualification for the office, and his location makes him the most formidabe candidate that can be presented to insure sucess. He is a recognized leader in Indiana to day in a sense no other man is, and as surely a Washington was the father of his country and Lincoln, the "savior," do we believe Gen. Harrison would rescue it from the hands (into which it has accidentally fallen) of those who sought to destroy it. With Harrison and protection the patriotic fires would be lighted on every hill-top and in every valley throughout the land. And his election would bring g'adness and plenty to the homes of our people, forever settling the question that it is the United States we legislate for, and American industry must and shall be protected. J. F. DARNALL GREENCASTLE, Ind., June 18.

Harrison and Gresham Compared.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals In 1860 Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gresham were candidates and were elected, the former by the State at large Reporter of the Supreme Court, and the latter Representative from the county of Harrison. After the war broke out they both enlisted, and were promoted because of gallantry, and each was made general. After their return, General Gresham held office by appointment only-first, judicially; second, Cabinet; third, his present position, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States. Thus he formed no acquaintance with the masses. On the other hand, General Harrison was again elected Reporter of the Supreme Court, and has ever since, when called on, aided in every campaign; even though not a candidate he took a part. He kept gaining in force until his grand achievement in 1886, snatching the State from the enemy by about 4,000 on the State ticket and about 10,000 on the legislative vote. Then, too, in the Senate of the United States, when speeches were wont to be made, he gained a national reputation. These circumtances, to my mind, account for the why the State is solid for Harrison, which, at the State convention that appointed the four delegates. instructed "to use all honorable means to se cure his nomination," carried unanimously When the noes were called for all was silent The president, in announcing the result, said: "If ossible, it was more unanimous than unanin itself." I believe that if the history of the two ba been reversed. Gresham would have had a solid delegation from Indiana, but that does not change the present status, for Harrison is Indiana's candidate, and I think if the convention wants the State's fifteen votes, Indiana's choice, and not Illinois's choice, should be regarded. Illinois, with like attendants in 1860, nominated Lincoln, and by that placed that State in the sure Republican column. If the Indianians were in fact as strongly instructed for Gresham as now for Harrison, then I would say nominate Gresham, as the choice of the State needed, and let the Indiana delegation stand for him as a unit and to the last if outside forces were as favorable as for Harrison, and all would then be just as good, for these men are peers in all that is noble and grand, and are alike worthy and well qualified, But this hypothesis does not chauge the fact that Harrison is the choice of the people with more unanimity therethan ever I before saw or can expect to see. I say this after much inquiry. I cannot think it is . so, but as far as I know Fountain county Republicans are as unanimous as was the State convention. Personally, I am under obligation to Gresham. which I ever expect to remember, and if oppor-

the circumstances, must be Gen. BenjaminiHar-R. M. NEBEKER

The Case Strongly Stated.

not now, for I greatly desire that Indiana will

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal To say nothing of the many other merits which recommend General Harrison to the Chicago convention, there is one reason that alone places him ahead of any other of the distinguished gentlemen whose honored names are suggested as suitable candidates for the Republican nomination for President-Harrison can carry Indiana. This cold fact in itself is sufficient to place him this year at the top of the list of the Republican statesmen who have presidential aspirations. With Harrison for President Indiana will at once step out of the list of "doubtful" States. With him for our leader Republican success in the Hoosier State is assured, and by a decisive majority. General Harrison's popularity and strength in the State that now honors him with her undivided support in the national convention has repeatedly been demonstrated. His name in Indians would unite the Republicans as no other man can do. Through Indiana lies the road that can be most safely followed by the Republican party in its march back to power. It is possible that the Republicans can elect a President without the aid of Indiana's fifteen electoral votes, but with Indiana assured, doubt becomes a certainty. New York might be carried, but for the Republicans to place their de pendence on the Empire State is to lean on a rather fragile reed. It would be good politics for the Republicans to make the New York campaign a secondary matter, and bend their enerrison as the leader, could be easily done.

very embodiment of Republicanism. If the influence of his leadership will not enthuse the Republican hosts and push them on to certain victory in November, there is small hope for any other man in the party. There is no doubt of General Harrison's Republicanism. Everybody knows just where he stands on the issues of the day, on the great questions upon which depends the destiny of the Republican party. Here in Daviess county the adherents of Mr. Blaine could be numbered by hundreds. They are all Harrison men now. For Harrison because he in so many respects resembles their idol, the Maine statesman. Like Blaine, Harrison is a brilliant, brainy, aggressive and uncompromis-ing Republican. Like Blaine, Harrison is ever ready when his party requires his services. Harrison never sulks, and his devotion to his party during the long years of his public career has made for him a warm corner in every Repub-

General Harrison is an ideal Republican-the

The nomination of Harrison will be followed by the triumphant election of the Republican CHAS. G. SWIFT. national ticket. Editor of the Gazette

What a Democrat Thinks.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 16.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: achieved, placing himself in a higher seat of power than ever.—Bosten Herald.

I am a Republican and a Harrison man. I that they could never dare to print about Genfriend who is a leading and active Democrat, a

things, and if Harrison is nominated I guess he'll sweep the State." If I should give the pame of the person who said this the public would be surprised.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18. WASHINGTON NEWS.

Defeat of the Proposition to Vote \$25,000 for Expenses of the Gettysburg Reunion. Special to the Indianapolis Jenres

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- There was a lively

political skirmish in the House to-day, when Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, called up a joint resolution appropriating \$25,000 to pay the expenses of a joint celebration by Union and confederate soldiers of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. The proposition was resisted with great force by General Browne, of Indiana, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan. They defeated the measure, finally, by demanding a quorum for its passage. Townshead declared that the opposition came from the Republican side. but when a division was called for, it was seen that as many confederates as Union men voted against the measure. The gentleman from Illipois, however, continued to charge that the resistance came from Republicans, when General Browne declared that he opposed it upon his own personal responsibility, and that it was not an opposition by the Bepublican side. He was willing to assume all responsibility himself, be cause he said he knew what inspired the effort to have it passed. To-night General Browne gave his reasons to the Journal correspondent for opposing the measure. "It was not," he said, "because there were to be confederates brought together on the battle-field with those who fought for the Union. I am glad that this was to be. I want those who fought upon both sides to be good friends." He said that there was no more warrant in the Constitution to make this expenditure than there was to make one to run a circus or a menagerie. "Union soldiers," said over the country for years—survivors of regi-ments, brigades, division and army corps. They have commemorated anniversaries of battles, and yet the government has never been asked to pay a penny of expenses. Now, how-ever, when confederate soldiers are asked to participate, \$25,000 are to be donated out of the national treasury. I protest against this dis-crimination, and if, this year, we pay to celerate the anniversary of the battle of Getty burg, next year we may make an appropriation and go down and help the confederates hold a carnival at Bull Run, where we were whipped Are we ready to help our ing brethren' with money taken out of treasury to jubilate over our defeats and their victories? I am not ready to ask the Nation to pay the expenses of celebrating its defeats. This proposition, if adopted, will be a precedent leading to endless expense, and may result in our humiliation as a Nation. These meetings should be encouraged, but should be paid for in the East as they are in the Westby those who promote them. We had a meeting of the blue and the gray at Evansville, and one was held at Cairo also, and no one thought of asking an appropriation from Congress. It is time our expenditures were confined to legiti-

Proceedings of Congress. WASHINGTON, June 18.-In the Senate the House bill for the representation of the several departments at the Columbus centennial exposition, next September and October, was taken up and passed, with an amendment in the nature

of a substitute, appropriating \$40,000. Several bills were passed, as follows: Authorizing the sale of a portion of the Win-nebago reservation in Nebraska; to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Parkville, Mo.; appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Oakland, Cal.; to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Alma, Wis.; to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge at Fort Smith, Ark. The conference report on the Indian appro-

priation bill was presented and agreed to. Ad-In the House, on motion of Mr. Crain, of Texas, a bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a public building at Brownsville, Tex., and, at the instance of Mr. Peters, of Kansas, a bill was passed appropriating \$50,-000 for the completion of the public building at

The House then went into committee of whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, moved an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the repair of the Chi cago postoffice and custom-house. After a long struggle he finally succeeded in getting an allowance of \$20,000 for the purpose.

A debate ensued on the new congressional li-

brary building, when the committee rose.

Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, presented the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval appropriation bill Soon after the House adjourned.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians: J. W. Harris, Vincennes; A. J. Carnahan, Lafayette; H. L. McKay, Milroy; L. King, Hebron; J. W. Fawcett (deceased), Yorkville; V. T. Noblitt, Paoli: J. M. Steel, Lafavette: D. Ramseyer, West Middleton; B. S. Pickard, Delphi; F. Gylam, Kewanns, J. R. Yarbrough New Albany; H. N. Bogart, Franklin; A. C. Reel, Jonesboro; H. Taph, Bowling Green; G. W. Howrie, Noah; J. F. Gibson (deceased), Hitchcock; A. J. Fox, Georgetown; J. W. Mannan, Tefft; C. King. Seymour; J. Kuntz, Terre have but one of her distinguished sons before Haute; W. Ray, Mooresville; T. B. Hedges, Winairse; C. C. Miller, Winchester; F. Ambaker, the convention, and if but one, that one, under Bloomfield; J. H. Sammons, Napoleon; W. J. Brown, Bloomington; B. F. Miller, Georgetown; J. M. Thomas, Winchester; G. W. Markham, Fairland; J. Land. Newpoint; J. W. Manley, New Albany; S. R. Newhall, Lafayette; W. P. Mullikin, Jackson, L. Stater, Edinburg; C. Ferguson, Buena Vista; J. Johnson, Muncie; N. Hollis, Terre Haute; W. D. Daugherty, medoral J. M. Cavitt, Rushville, W. Norris, Terre Haute; W. D. Prickett, Hessville; B. F. Preble, Eirod: M. H. Bonneil, Lebanon; J. Perry, Evansville; J. M. Hart, Newville; F. A. Hays, Greencastle; widow of A. Loment, Ft. Wayne; ninors J. Thompson, Fremont; widow J. Timmons, Camdem; father G. W. Ford, Ayde-lotte; widow of J. F. Gibson, Hitchcock, widow

of J. Holdson, Pleasantville. Condition of General Sheridan. WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The 9 o'clock bulletin issued to-night by General Sheridan's

physicians, says: "For the past twenty-four hours General Sheridan has been comfortable. He slept well and restfully last night and has been quiet and composed all day, except that he has coughed rather more this afternoon. His pulse and respiration are satisfactory. He is gaining in muscular strength. His appetite is good. The tone of his mind is improving."

For Torrid Weather.

Chicago Tribune. "Let me tell you how to make your bedroom delightfully cool even in the bottest weather." said a model housekeeper the other day. "Of course here in Chicago torrid nights are such an exception that you will not be compelled to try the experiment often, but then it is well to have it in mind. Well, when the heat becomes intolerable, take a couple of pounds of ice, break it into fragments, and put these into a sack. Raise your window, tie a string to the sack, and let it dally with the breezes, if any there be Inside of ten minutes the temperature of the room will be sensibly lowered and you can sleep like a top. Of course it will be necessary to put a pan beneath the eack to catch the drippings. Thus at a slight expense a good sight's

A Tough Story. An Atlanta lady who was, in her giribood, a famous Athens belle, tolls of an interesting somnambulistic experience. She received an original valentine in verse, from one of her num. erous suitors, and was very anxious to rerly to it in poetry, but had never been able to rhyme two lines together. One night she went to meep puzzling her brain over the words she wished to out to rhythm, and when she awake the next morning she had a feeling that the postry had been written. She lifted the lid of her truck and, taking out her portfolio, found a clever, perfect piece of poetry in answer to the valen-

ine, written in her own hand. The Truth About Washington

Philadelphia Press. Is the truth ever told about a President! hear that Mr. James Parton told his publishers

of him in Virginia.

A Successful Experiment Peoria Transcrip A woman at Clarion, Is., put morphise in he husband's beer to cure him of the drink habit. The experiment was successful. In the great

unknown to which his spirit wandered the